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shops of the Hwanghae Iron Mill, Kangsun Steel Mill, Songjin Steel Mill, Hungnam District People's Factory, and other related plants are very small even considering the fact that these shops are mainly for repair work.

Only by the existence of these machine shops was the nationalization of industries to which they are attached, and the materialization of the people's economic plans made possible despite such factors as industrial site, lack of coke, iron ore, electric power, and rare minerals. Because of the firmness of the democratic people's policy, economy, and culture, a consolidation of these machine shops has passed the planning stage and is already nearing materialization. It is hoped that these machine shops now attached to iron and steel mills will eventually become full-fledged machine plants.

The Hwanghae Iron Mill is completely equipped with iron and steel foundries, a rolling mill, and numerous other installations, but the Japanese wartime economic policy in Korea made this plant almost worthless. The establishment of a steel-rolling mill and a pipe foundry at the Kangsun Steel Mill in its second-quarter expansion plan is expected to be completed this year (1947). They have launched the third-quarter expansion plan already.

When the above-mentioned two large mills, the Hwanghae and Kangsun, are coordinated with the newly constructed Pyongyang Machine Plant, a huge heavy-industrial center will also encompass the Haeju Machinery-Manufacturing Plant and the Chinnampo Shipbuilding Yard as well.

The Songjin Steel Mill is the most ideal machine-parts manufacturing plant. This plant's steel-rolling facilities possess the fundamental advantages for a machine plant. It is equipped with furnaces for alloys and special steel, a large blast furnace, and a polishing machine. This mill development of a direct-manufacturing method for making special tool steel, which would enable a conversion of this mill into a machinery plant at will, gives it a promising future.

In addition to its good facilities, the Songjin Steel Mill enjoys a good factory site. The ample supply of electricity, coal, ores, and the patriotic spirit of the local people are priceless assets.

Hamgyong Pukto is the center of Korean heavy industry. The core of this industrial center is the Chongjin Iron Mill. A part of this mill was destroyed by the Japanese and is still out of operation today. This mill, however, is very fortunate because of its easy access to an unlimited supply of iron ore, coking coal, limestone, and other fine-quality raw materials in near-by Musan. It is also conveniently located to the gasification coal produced in Hamgyong Pukto. It is situated at the crossroads of domestic and international transportation routes. Coke ovens, a by-products manufacturing plant, shaft furnaces, and sintering furnaces have been either installed recently, or are in the blueprint stage.

Improvements made on the harbor facilities adjacent to the Chongjin Iron Mill improved the value of this mill. The construction of a steel-rolling and mechanical-engineering plant was also completed. The Chongjin Iron Mill also produces plastic iron as a substitute for scrap iron with which to manufacture steel, by using the ore dust produced at Musan, and the anthracite coal found all over Korea.

When the Chongjin Iron Mill and all other mills in Hamgyong Pukto launch a full-scale operation, they will be capable of undertaking the manufacturing of finished products.

The Puryong Electrometallurgy Plant, which is the important supply source of raw materials for the Songjin Steel Mill, manufactures ferroalloy and ferro-

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silicon. The latter is the raw material for manufacturing the important electric equipment, silicon plate.

Although Korea's shipbuilding industry has been limited to small-scale building of wooden vessels, a large shipbuilding yard has been under construction in Wonsan since last year (1946). Although the construction work is now being actively carried out, it has not yet reached completion. It is expected that the huge shipbuilding yards and installations will be completed soon at Wonsan, Chongjin, and Chinnampo, and in due course there will be a large, consolidated shipbuilding center built around the Chongjin yard.

As we mentioned above, the engineering-equipment manufacturing industry is already forging ahead with its initial large-scale plans. A rapid development is promised particularly in the manufacturing of high-performance machines, high-precision machines, and electric machines. The same is true of the manufacturing of mining equipment, electric apparatus, railroad equipment, rolling stock, and the shipbuilding industry. The chemical, textile, and machine-tool industries will also rise to the top.

In view of North Korea's characteristic terrain, proximity to coastlines, and lack of minerals and oil, the manufacture of specific types of automobiles, vessels, transportation facilities, as well as specific types of construction-engineering equipment and suitable agricultural implements are being planned.

In conjunction with this the iron- and steel-manufacturing industries are actively working toward perfection of their manufacturing facilities. At the Kwanghae Iron Mill the construction of the shaft furnace is near completion.

By 1948, we shall see smoke from the furnaces of the Chongjin Iron Mill enveloping the whole Far East, and symbolizing the everlasting wealth and strength of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

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